

Taber Free Press

VOL. II, NO. 10

TABER, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1908

\$1.00 YEARLY

Drs. Lang & Leech
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, ACCOUCHERS
Consultations: 9 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 8
H. LANG, M.D. West second st. north.
G. W. LEECH, M.D. 2nd door E Union hotel
Office: Alberta Drug & Stationery Store

R. P. Wallace, B.C.L.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
Solicitor for the Eastern Townships
Bank Loans and Insurance

DORIC LODGE, U. D.
A. F. & A. M., G. R. A.

Meets Tuesday on
or before the full
moon in the Masonic
Hall, Main Street.
Visiting brethren
cordially welcome.

J. T. STEPHENSON, W.M.
A. P. VEALE, Sec'y.

TABER LODGE
No. 25
Meets every Thursday Evening in
Douglas Block, Main St., at 8 o'clock.
Visiting Brethren always welcome.
W. M. McALLISTER, N.G.
T. BULLOCK, R.S.

W. BRUSH GRUBB
Insurance: Fire, Life, Accident
Reeves-Traction Engines.
REAL ESTATE



NEW JEWELRY STORE

B. W. WRIGHT has opened up a
Jewelry Store two doors East of the
Palace Hotel, where he will carry a
full line of Watches, Clocks and
Jewelry.

WRIGHT BROS.
HAVE FIVE STORES:

R. A. WRIGHT A. M. WRIGHT
Lethbridge Medicine Hat
B. W. WRIGHT
F. W. WRIGHT C. C. WRIGHT
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SHIELLS
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Tinware Graniteware, Dairy Supplies
Pumps, Pipes, Fittings
Bath Tubs, Sinks & Plumbing Goods
Bicycles and Bicycle Sundries

BEST Equipped SHOP in the WEST
for the manufacture of all
kinds of sheet metal goods,
barrels, tanks, spoutings, etc.

Water, Furnace & Steam Heating
General Tinsmithing

Bicycle Repairing

SHIELLS THE STOVEMAN

Conservation of Soil Moisture

Interesting Address
By Prof. Thompson

At the Tri-State Grain and Stock
Growers' Convention, held at Fargo,
North Dakota, last January, an
interesting address on this subject
was delivered by Professor O. A.
Thompson of the Edgley sub-
experimental station. A synopsis of
Professor Thompson's address is
given below:

One of the most important factors
in the successful production of a
crop is moisture. Hardly a season
passes in which our crops are not
reduced in yield to a greater or lesser
degree because of lack of sufficient
moisture to bring them to maturity.
The soil may have been put in the
best possible condition at seeding
time, plant food may have been
present in abundance and other con-
ditions may have been favorable for
a bountiful harvest, yet with a de-
ficient supply of moisture a partial or
complete crop failure is sure to fol-
low. The question naturally arises,
is there any method or methods by
which we may till the soil in order to
control or store soil moisture for the
use of crops during the oft-recurring
periods of drouth?

To answer this it is necessary to
know the forms in which moisture
exists in the soil. These are three
free, capillary and hygroscopic. Free
water is not directly used by plants—
in fact is detrimental to plant growth.
It furnishes, however, the source of
supply for water in wells and springs,
and is valuable as a source of supply
from which capillary water is ob-
tained. Hygroscopic moisture is of
no importance in agriculture. Capil-
lary water is the important form in
which moisture is held in the soil.

Capillary water exists in thin films
around the soil particles, and it is in
this condition that water is available
for plant growth. Capillary move-
ment may be upward or downward—
usually upward. In times of drouth
it may be sufficient to raise the water
through a distance of three to six
feet, depending directly upon the
physical condition of the soil. Should
the soil be coarse or cloddy then
water cannot rise to take the place
of that carried away by evaporation
or that used up by the growing
plant. If, however, the soil is fine
and in good condition of tilth, then
water passes rapidly through it. If
the capillary pores near the surface
be enlarged by tillage so as to break

capillary connections and stop the
water in its upward course, then
very little water is lost by evapora-
tion. This loose, cultivated surface
stratum is the soil mulch which is
so essential in conserving the mois-
ture in the soil by preventing evapora-
tion. This brings us directly to the
question of the best tillage
methods for storing and conserving
moisture.

The first step in conserving mois-
ture must be a thorough preparation
of the soil so that all the precipita-
tion will sink down readily into it
and not be carried away by surface
drainage. Generally a deep, well
cultivated, mellow soil is best, suited
for rapidly absorbing and retaining
water. This deep preparation of the
soil is very important, as much of
the precipitation occurring in the
spring and summer months falls in
hard, dashing rains, and it is impera-
tive that we provide a soil condition
which allows of rapid and complete
percolation of the water in the sub-
soil.

Of the implements for conserving
moisture the plow is of most im-
portance, and the plow that pul-
verizes the soil most thoroughly is
the one best adapted to fit a soil to
retain moisture. The time and
depth of the plowing is also im-
portant. For example, spring plow-
ing for early crops should not be as
deep as fall plowing for that type of
soil, as now, unworked sub-soil is
turned up in which the plant food is
not in an available form for the use
of the plants. It is generally dis-
similar to plow early or sandy loam
soils deep, as the plant food is easily
available in this type of soil; and
deep plowing brings more plant food
into the root zone of the growing
plants.

In the semi-arid districts deep
plowing may prove to be positively
detrimental to a crop during drouthy
periods if proper methods are not
employed to firm the soil and close
the interspace between the furrow-
slice and the sub-soil. In this sec-
tion the late fall and winter rains
are not sufficient to settle the soil,
hence we must resort to some
mechanical means for doing the
work. As an implement for firming
the soil and packing the sub-soil the
so-called sub-surface packer is the
best tool yet invented. If the packer
cannot be secured, then the disc
harrow with the discs running nearly
straight will do fairly good work. By
firming and pressing the furrow-slice
well and evenly upon the sub-soil
capillary action is restored between
the upper and lower layers of the
soil. Follow the packer with the
smoothing harrow in order to pro-
vide the soil mulch, which is highly
effective in preventing evaporation.

Tillage of the soil not only con-
serves moisture, but it liberates
plant food, aerates and warms the
soil. This does not mean to infer
that moisture is the all-important
factor necessary for the successful
production of a crop, for it is just as
necessary that there shall be heat,
light, air and soil fertility. In the
fertile plains of the semi-arid West
there are few soils but what would
produce large crops if moisture was
supplied at needed intervals, or if we
could but store the natural precipi-
tation that fell for the use of the
crop. It may even be necessary to
store up an extra season's moisture
in the soil to produce one crop, but
let us remember that some means
must be provided for keeping up the
fertility in the soil, for the greater
the crop we harvest the greater
amount of fertility we remove from
it. Rotation of crops will not keep
up this fertility unless some method
is employed for returning to the soil
every pound and every ounce of plant
food we remove from it. Stock
raising and grain farming must go
hand in hand. Every pound of
manure must be used upon the land.

Moisture conservation methods must
be employed in order to furnish suf-
ficient moisture to decompose the
coarse manure, rot the heavy crop of
stable manure under by the plow
and to bring the crop to maturity.
There is no occasion or excuse for
burning a heavy crop of stubble after
heading the grain, for we thereby
destroy the humus which might re-
sult from rotting the straw and that
harned out of the soil by the fire.
Plow the stubble or manure under to
a good depth, thoroughly pack the
sub-soil and follow the summer
culture plan of summer fallow or
use a cultivated crop, then there is
no need to worry about the land be-
coming too tight by the straw or
manure not rotting. Study well per-
colation, evaporation, capillary at-
traction, as they are important
factors in determining the amount of
moisture which may be stored in
the soil.

No Cut in Tele- phone Rates

Not for the Present
At Least

Says Hon. Mr. Cushing

Government Considering Line

FROM LETHBRIDGE TO TABER AND
MEDICINE HAT

Calgary, April 22nd. — "What
about telephone rates?" asked the
Alberta after an interview with the
Hon. W. H. Cushing, minister of
public works of the province of Al-
berta, who returned Monday morning
after completing the purchase of the
Bell telephone lines in the province
of Alberta.

"The first thing that the govern-
ment intends to do," said Mr. Cush-
ing, "is to give the people of Alberta
the very best possible service. We
shall attempt to do that first of all.
That is the first. When we get that
done we shall talk about a decrease
in the service. My own opinion is
that it will be some little time before
there will be a decrease.

Mr. Cushing is satisfied that he
made a good bargain for the province
when he purchased the plant of the
Bell for \$575,000.

"What will be the result?" asked
Mr. Cushing. "It will without doubt
be this. In future we shall be in a
position to extend the service to
points where in the past we had not
intended to for some time to come,
believing that we should have to go
into work that now will be unneces-
sary."

In referring to the work that
would be done outside of Calgary he
said that though he would not com-
mit himself to making a statement
they were being urged to put a long-
distance communication from Leth-
bridge to Taber and then from Taber
to Medicine Hat. There was also
some agitation for a service between
Calgary and Gleichen. However,
that would be the consideration of
the future.

Gophers

SHOULD BE KILLED NOW WITH OUR
PURE WHIFFIN'S STRYCHNINE!

\$1.50 PER OUNCE

TREAT SMUT IN GRAIN WITH **FORMALIN**

The Alberta Drug & Stationery Co.

Eastern Townships Bank.

CAPITAL, \$3,000,000. RESERVE, \$1,800,000

57 branches and agencies in Canada. 48 years in operation

General Banking Business Conducted

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

Drafts Sold in all parts of the World

Money orders payable in any bank in Canada (Yukon excepted) United
States, England, Scotland, at following rates.

\$5 and under, 03 \$10 to \$30, 10c

\$5 to \$10, 06 \$30 to \$50, 15c

Impossible to lose your money in transmitting it by this method

Taber Branch, C. E. Moe, Manager.

The Pioneer Merchants



HAVE YOU SEEN
OUR RANGE OF

New Spring Suits?

We have the Well Known

"Fit-Rite"

BRAND

In the Very Latest

SPRING STYLES

Tweeds, Worsteds and Serges

in a great variety of patterns

Also a Complete Range of

ODD PANTS

AT ALL PRICES

Our Stock of

CHILDREN'S & BOYS'

CLOTHING

Is the Best and

Most Complete

WE EVER HAD

When you want your New Spring

Suit call and inspect our Stock

BEFORE PURCHASING

We are always pleased to

Show Goods

The Taber Trading Co., Ltd.

Clearing Sale E. N. Harding Co.

Harness, saddles, whips, robes,
blankets and everything for your
horse. Special attention given
to orders of all kinds

SEE OUR STOCK OF

HORSE BLANKETS

JUST ARRIVED

Notice to the Public

The undersigned builders and con-
tractors are prepared to furnish plans
and specifications for buildings of all
kinds and sizes. Address them at
the Taber hotel.

W. H. BALDREY

PAINTER AND DECORATOR

McKellar & Wildman

Builders and Contractors

Letter From Paris

Newest Modes for Early Spring Walking Gowns

PARIS, February 8.

ALREADY there is an atmosphere of spring about the boulevards. All of the shops are showing spring clothes, and the only conversation one hears when women are about concerns the new models for warm weather. Perhaps this air of spring is a little premature, but, of course, every one is buying gowns to wear in Nice and Monte Carlo, and the strange part is that still there are many winter costumes visible and furs have not yet been discarded. The last gales before Lent are bringing out all the evening frocks, and never were so many sumptuous dresses shown as during the present season.

The Paquin skirt with the front drapery has changed to a skirt of the same cut with a drapery at each side. The shirred waist line has given place to lightened material tucked here and there to give the appearance of shirring, but the effect is less rigid.

The evening dresses, and, indeed, some of the afternoon dresses, are made with a deep fold of the material that curves almost to the waist, while lace fills in the space to the line of proper décolleté. Sometimes this lace is point de Venise or duchess, but more often it is point de Flandre or real valenciennes. Little bead medallions are used in the center of the front just above the fold, and this trimming on a plain white satin dress detracts from the bridal look.

AFTERNOON MODEL

A charming afternoon model shown in one of the largest houses is a dark blue chiffon cloth, finished with a deep square yoke of Japanese embroidery, in a lighter blue. This is piped with a fold of magenta velvet, which is also used on the cuffs. The skirt that matches the dress is worn in the fatima style, and the skirt is trimmed with bands of the velvet and finished at the bottom with four deep folds.

The fatima scarf, by the way, is simply a piece of chiffon, about half a yard wide, brought tightly around waist and hips and tied in a knot on the left side.

A clever idea is shown in a dancing frock of white chiffon made up over white silk. The skirt is finished at the bottom with a fourteen-inch band of flowered chiffon, while below this and for four inches from the floor is a hem of black. This prevents the white from soiling, and the dress will last about four times as long as it otherwise would.

Peacock blue, which is so very popular here, is used in an afternoon dress, with silk under skirt of deep blue, while the chiffon dress is lighter and of a more greenish blue. This is heavily trimmed with silver braid around skirt and collar.

In one of the pre-Lenten weddings the bride's gown was rarely beautiful and well worth mentioning. It was of white satin made in the princess style, for any looser fashion would not be becoming under the bridal veil, and was made quite plain, except for the band of low point lace, which began quite wide on the shoulder, became narrower at the waist and broadened to the bottom of the skirt. The lace was edged on each side with a bias band of satin, which was heavily embroidered with silver.

New Dress Gloves

THE gloves shown for spring are but little different from those on sale during the winter, but one of the newest styles is a three-quarter glove of dressed kid, finished at the back with crow's feet and buttoned at the wrist with two big pearl buttons. These characteristics are a novelty in dress gloves, but the peculiarity about the newest importations is their color. This is a sort of orange between an apricot and a champagne color, and it is said to go well with all the new models. Indeed, champagne color seems to be the prevailing fashion for spring gloves, while suede and kid are equally popular.

Spring Styles in Shoes

AS THE empire and classic styles keep supreme in the cut of women's garments, the buckled shoe is appropriate for the first time since its introduction several years ago. The bow of last year and the stiff pump show signs of giving place to the slipper with Cuban heel and square gold buckle, while for evening dress, satin slippers are shown, trimmed with a single rhinestone button, which display the foot to the best advantage.

It is yet too early to say whether brown shoes will be as popular for summer as they have been this winter, but they are always good style and very comfortable.

A New Shade

THE newest color shown in the advanced styles for spring is called mulberry. This seems to be a cross between crushed strawberry and raspberry, and it is just near enough to old rose to be becoming to almost any complexion. The most charming linen suits are made in this color, the white cuffs and yoke softening the tone where it comes near the face. Many of these dresses are trimmed with white cotton or soutache braid in all sorts of intricate designs.

The new mintage silk also comes in this color and makes a most fascinating material for house dresses and dancing frocks for young girls.

Black Velvet Dots

IN MAKING up a black spangled robe over a ruffe of black tulle, it is a clever idea to connect the two by sewing in the ruffe at regular intervals big disks of black velvet. There may be cut out, leaving the edges raw, for they will not fray, and may use the least whitest of the ruffe in contrast with the black above and make a connecting link between the two materials.



SPRING is coming, and with its advent returns the old, old question of a dress that will not be too light for cool days nor too warm for summer weather. The solution suggested by the couturiers of Paris is voile. This simple material may be either cotton or wool, so it is almost sure to please any woman; then, too, it is the softest and clingingest of dress stuffs. Mohair makes a nice spring suit, but it must be very simple and smart, and somehow or other spring costumes in this country lean toward dressiness.

The accompanying sketches all show the latest touches of a master hand—touches that as yet only appear in the models finished by the greatest of French "confectioners."

The first is a gown of pale blue pongee, the blouse hand-embroidered with large dots in blue silk in the same shade. The yoke and sleeves of sheer lawn are minutely tucked,

while the skirt is pleated and stitched. But the latest of late ideas is in the lace that comes over the shoulders and across the front. This model is also charming when made up in natural pongee embroidered in dots to match, with a tie of delft blue. The hat is a large black chip simply

trimmed with a ribbon of soft delft. The model with the surplice front is a jousline or voile of dark blue. The trimming is black soutache silk braid two inches wide and the buttons are covered with the same. The lace of yoke, sleeves and jabot is valenciennes, and the hat is a black chip with black quills.

This costume is most becoming to a slim, rather tall figure, for the cross lines of the skirt always tend to shorten the wearer. Therefore, in making up the dress for a small woman it would be wise to run the two front stripes of braid to the end of the skirt. A costume that gives a woman long lines in the shirtwaist suit of brown and

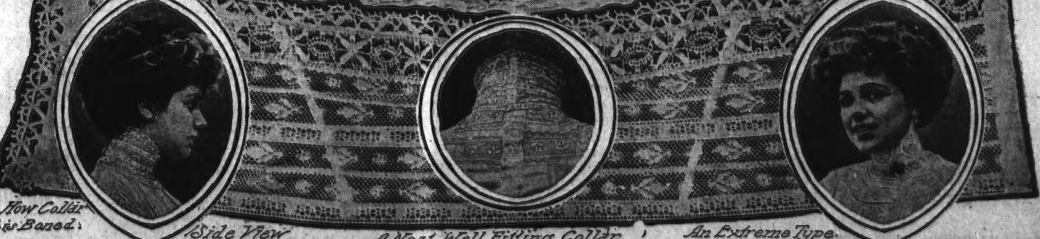
green striped mohair. The only adornment of this serviceable costume consists of the green bone buttons and the yoke and cuffs of Irish lace. Tucked net or lawn might be substituted for the lace which is really so great a luxury.

The hat is a green straw, trimmed with long feathery quills.

There seems to be a tendency in the spring models toward broadening the shoulders and maintaining a short-waisted effect. Sleeves, too, while they are not as short as they were a year ago, are still only a little longer than elbow length, and the advocates of wrist protectors are proven false prophets.

The hats are not noticeably different in shape or size, while still seems to be the only straw possible to procure for a walking hat of such rich angles. Quills have displaced the impractical ostrich plumes of last spring, and hatpins are growing larger and larger as the days pass.

ANGA COLLARS and HOW TO MAKE THEM




NEVER have collars and stocks been more varied in design than during the present season. Linen collars and ties are very smart for tailored waists, but so are stocks with lace and embroidered

linen ruffles, lace stocks with a band of tulle to match the skirt around the lower edge and lace turnover collars with embroidered button bows. But all collars must fit right, and

all are high enough to follow the line of the collar in the back, and some are like the old-fashioned chokers, with points that reach in the lobes of the ears. Indeed, the general appearance of the costume depends on the

collar, and in this day of painted collar bones of every conceivable variety no one has any excuse to appear in the low, badly-fitting stock. There is an art in sewing bones in the correct place, and it is an art that

no woman can afford to neglect, for nothing could be more uncomfortable than to spend a day with a bone piercing the jugular vein. The collar given in the illustration shows the method of correct boning.



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GUARANTEED ALASKA BEDDING

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There is no bedding "just as good" as Alaska bedding.

No copy is as good as the original, never was, never can be. Why should the up-to-date, particular housekeeper be satisfied with a mattress "just as good" when she can secure the real article, the standard whereby others makes are measured.

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Write for dainty art calendar "The Alaskan" to your local dealer or direct to

The Alaskan Bedding Co.
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SOLE AGENTS FOR TABER
The Taber Furniture Co.

TENDERS FOR COAL

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Deputy Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, and enclosed in a cover marked "Tenders for Coal," will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, April 23, 1908, for the furnishing of coal to be used in the construction of a bridge across the Belly River near the town of Taber. The coal to be the best quality deep seam coal, mined and free from shale, dirt and other impurities at the site of the bridge on either side of the Belly River as directed.

Payment will be made on a basis of 45 cubic feet in the ton, the maximum to be made on the arrival of the coal at the work.

The successful bidder, if any, will be required to enter into a contract to guarantee prompt delivery of coal as may be hereafter directed, 10% being retained from monthly estimates as a bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders, or waive any defects.

JOHN STOCKS,
 Deputy Minister of Public Works,
 dated at Edmonton this 11th day of April, 1908.

TENDERS FOR TEAMING

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Deputy Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, and enclosed in a cover marked "Tenders for Teaming," will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, April 23, 1908, for the teaming of Bridge Material from Taber Station to a point where a bridge is to be erected over the Belly River west of Taber.

Bidders will be required to state a price for hauling one ton of material, including fuel, and for the teaming of the material to the point where the bridge is to be erected.

The different materials to be hauled from the Camp at Taber Station by the Contractor and deposited at the bridge site on either side of the Belly River as directed.

The successful bidder, if any, will be required to enter into a contract to guarantee prompt and safe delivery as may be hereafter directed.

Ten per cent of the value of the work done will be retained until the completion of the contract as a bond to guarantee faithful service and compensation for any damage caused by the Contractor to material transported.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders, or waive any defects.

JOHN STOCKS,
 Deputy Minister of Public Works,
 dated at Edmonton this 11th day of April, 1908.

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FARMERS TO BUY AND RENT

FANNING MILLS

Ervine & Todd

TABER FLOUR & FEED STORE

TRU LETHBRIDGE NEW MILL UNION MADE FLOUR

South Side of Track, opp. Depot
 Public Scales in connection

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 PROPRIETOR

Hanson & Birch
 Plastering Contractors

Estimates given for all classes of work in this line. All work done in a satisfactory manner

McLellan & McIntyre
 GENERAL BLACKSMITHS

Practical Horseshoers
 Satisfaction Guaranteed
 Shop Opposite Residence Trades Co.

TABER LANDS FOR SALE
 Known as the C.Y. Ranch Lands

The following sections will be sold in quarters, halves, three-quarters, or whole sections to suit the customer at \$10 per acre by me:

All or any part of sections 31, 32, 33, West Half and South East Quarter of 34, all 35, and 36; 30, 28, 27, 25, 24; North Half 22; all 21 and 20.

All of 19 East of the River; all 17 East of the River; all 9 North of the River in Township 10, Range 17, West of 4.

All of 18 and 19 West of the River in Township 10, Range 16, West of 4.

Also the South half of section 5; south half of section 4; all of section 1, 12, 13, East half of 14; all of 24 in Township 11, Range 17, West of 4.

Also section 6, West of the River; 7, 18, 19, 30, 31 and 32 in Township 11, Range 16, West of 4.

These lands are extra good and well located. Terms: \$2.50 per acre cash, balance \$1 per acre each year, with 6% interest until paid for from date of contract, except the land at \$10.50 per acre, which will be \$3 per acre cash and the balance \$1 per acre each, with interest at 6% until paid for from date of contract. Write or wire me at my expense for what you want.

J. J. WHITE,
 38, Northumberland Street,
 GUELPH, ONT.

Taber Free Press

Advertising Rates on Application
 Subscription \$5.00 yearly, in advance
 W. A. M. Bellwood, editor and manager

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1908

Notes and Comments

It is not very safe to sneak around and peak in the windows of private houses. There is a danger in it that it is well to avoid—a perforated hide.

The principle of government ownership of public utilities is recognized as the right thing by the vast majority of the people, and the government of Alberta is abreast of the times in this particular.

There are very few towns the size of Taber that have so much musical talent. Yet with so much musical talent the town is without a brass band. Get together, boys, and organize and the patriotic citizens of Taber will help you out.

The Alberta Government took over the Bell Co.'s telephone system on April 1st and will now run it. There is no reason why a government-owned line cannot give as good service as the Bell Company did, and while we may not expect any reduction in rates for the present there is no doubt but that a substantial reduction will be made in the future.

Taber should be a good point at which to start a pork packing factory. The climate and soil cannot be beaten, and sugar beets and grain can be grown to perfection. This being the case the raising of hogs should be carried on successfully and cheaply. It is only a question of a short time until more railroads will centre at Taber when the facilities for the distribution of the meats will be greatly improved.

Ontario is contributing one hundred thousand dollars towards the fund for the preservation of the Plains of Abraham.

Government Seed Grain for Sale

After filling all requirements for Government Seed Oats there will be a surplus remaining, which I am authorized to place on the market at 85 cents per bushel, sacked, delivered at country stations.

These oats have all been imported recently, either from Prince Edward Island or Great Britain. The British Oats comprise Abundance, Banner, Waverley and No. 1 English Varieties, and weigh from 41 to 45 pounds per bushel. The Prince Edward Island Oats are an excellent milling variety; weight, 39 to 40 pounds per bushel.

Besides the above a quantity of 2 White Alberta-grown Oats are also available for sale at 70 cents per bushel on the same terms and conditions.

All of the above are white varieties and the finest procurable, and upon arrival have been very carefully cleaned.

These oats will be sold in two ways, either for cash or on time.

When sold for cash, postal or express orders, currency or marked cheque must accompany order. All cheques must be made payable at Edmonton.

When sold on time applicants will be required to give chattel mortgage for seed the same as required of applicants for the regular seed grain distribution.

There is no limit to quantity that will be supplied to any applicant.

All orders for Alberta must be made to Geo. Harscourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Orders will be filled as received until the surplus is disposed of. Named varieties ordered by customers will be supplied as far as possible, but the undersigned reserves the right of substituting any of the above varieties if unable to supply the one desired.

C. C. CASTLE,
 Purchasing Agent,
 Box 1327, Winnipeg, Man.
 April 21st, 1908. 10-21

Trial By Jury

A Most Successful Entertainment

On Tuesday evening the Ladies' Aid of Knox Church held a very successful entertainment and social in McMillan's Hall. The programme consisted of a trial by jury. The trial took place before Chief Justice Wallace. Mr. George Witter acted in the capacity of Clerk of the Court, Mr. Anderson as Crown prosecutor and Mr. Watson for the defence. The case was that of horse stealing, the charge being brought against the cowboy, Dick Turpinette, ably represented by C. P. L. Pearson, who is in the employ of Mark Brand, a rancher, represented by Mr. Clamptett. Brand brought the charge against Turpinette for stealing his horse, and at the same time his daughter, Jessie Brand, personated by Alex. Long, had gone away with him and the two were married down in Montana by Michael Dooley, a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Short-house acted as constable in charge of the prisoner. The evidence of the witnesses, Mark Brand, Mungo McFuddle, another rancher, represented by Mr. Jenkins; Sergeant Peacock, R.N.W.M.P.; Mr. Schenitz; and all the others was taken, the examination and cross-examination by the counsel on the two sides and the answers received being very interesting and novel. The evidence went to show that somebody had stolen Brand's horse, and his daughter Jessie and Turpinette went after the thief, and while away they were married. As they were returning with the stolen horse Turpinette was arrested. After the summing up of the evidence by the prosecution and the defence to the jury, Mr. Ervine, foreman of the jury, in a breezy little speech reported the decision "Guilty," whereupon the Chief Justice sentenced Turpinette to five years' penal servitude in the Canada West coal mine.

The trial was something new in the way of entertainment, and the novelty and finished way it was conducted proved most interesting to the large crowd present.

After the trial refreshments were served and a very pleasant evening's entertainment was brought to a close by singing the National Anthem.

THE MEXICAN BORDER
 How Both Sides of the Line Are Watched and Guarded.

UNCLE SAM'S BRAVE RIDERS.

The Work That is Performed by These Well Mounted, Well Armed and Courageous Patrols—The Mexican Rurales and Their Methods.

If business or recreation should take you down to that long line which forms the boundary between the United States and Mexico, you will, by chance meet a well mounted rider, armed with rifle and pistols, pacing observantly along some by path or canyon. He is one of the United States boundary riders appointed by the treasury department to patrol the border on the lookout for smugglers, cattle rustlers and other persons whose presence on the American side is generally undesirable.

For this position the man selected must possess courage, judgment and no little physical endurance, for his duties may call him forth at all hours and seasons, and he may be responsible for a stretch of border land many miles in length.

For example, between San Diego, on the Pacific coast of California, and Yuma, in Arizona, there is but one boundary rider to patrol a line of over 100 miles, and this is in part over a sparsely settled mountainous region and partly through the waste of the Colorado desert.

An opposite him, on the other side of the line, the Mexican government maintains from fifteen to twenty rurales for the same work. It is a good illustration of the trust reposed in a single American citizen by his government. It is probable there is no other man in the United States whom it would be harder to find at a given moment than the boundary rider of the San Diego-Yuma district.

He may be down on the Colorado desert, watching near some water holes for a troublesome band of cattle rustlers, or in some canyon of the mountains on the lookout for a wagon load of prohibited immigrants (Chihuenses), but wherever he is, one may be fairly sure it is not where the transgressor of the customs laws expect him to be. The man must possess both judgment and courage the following incident, which took place during the career of the former boundary rider in this district, will amply illustrate.

For some time a band of cattle rustlers had been working successfully back and forth over the line in spite of the boundary riders' vigilance. They seemed to be able to divine his movements, so that while he was watching a trail through the mountains they were making a bunch of cattle over the desert.

But at last he managed to surprise the band and, rifle in hand, drove two of them into Camp.

Then, however, arose the question as to the method of taking them down to the authorities. He lived a double stranded vehicle, the only one in the place.

But at once another question presented itself. How was he to send his prisoners, for either they must be placed together on the front or the back seat or separated, both seemingly a hazardous choice?

He finally decided to separate them, and so, with one on the front seat with him and the other behind, he started for the coast.

The two cattle rustlers managed to communicate with each other by signs and at a rough part of the road made the boundary rider's turn, the prisoner. Needless to say, they then made the best of their opportunity to escape over the border, but as they fell off the line one might suppose that they would have been better off if they had submitted to the law of their own country.

True, the rurales patrol back and forth in detachments at a distance of from ten to fifteen miles from the actual border. Many a headlong dash for the American side has been made by perfectly law abiding citizens, with the rurales at their heels, because they have been heedless in obtaining a permission to cross the border.

True, an American citizen may cross the border at will, as far as he himself is concerned, but as he is almost certain to carry some article liable to duty it is upon that charge that he may be arrested—Michael White in Youth's Companion.

Rural Claims.
 Through the influence of the daily press cities and their needs have come to absorb such an amount of daily attention that the importance of the country and its inhabitants to the welfare of the nation is largely overlooked; hence the cult to do everything that can be done to enlarge, to refine, to purify and to strengthen the life of our country people. And one means to this end which has not hitherto been used as much as it might have been is the cultivation in the school and in the home of the habit of reading good books—Bishop of Hereford in Nineteenth Century.

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 —and—
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 Special preparations for land-seekers
 Good rigs, reliable horses, single or double, saddle outfit, etc.

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Best Coal on the market
 and a good steam producer for Stationary Boilers

Taber, Alberta

Taber Meat Market

Fresh and salt meats of all kinds.
 Fish in season, butter, lard and fresh sausage, lamb and mutton

J. B. Jett & Co

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Call on us when in need of Doors, Windows and Sashes and all kinds of Mill Work. Mail orders will have our prompt attention.

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Building Material of Every Kind
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For business lots and residential lots in the water belt.

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Prices and terms to suit everybody.
Money to loan to assist in improving these properties.

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Fresh, clean stock of groceries and dry goods always on hand

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All work guaranteed in every way. Estimates given on all classes of buildings

For Acre Building Lots and a limited amount of Farm Land on the near the Canada West Coal Co.'s Mine, Taber.

Johnson Addition,
 SEE
AARON JOHNSON
 or
FRANK JOHNSON, Agent
 EASY TERMS

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The celebrated KNOLL WASHING MACHINE—Best in the World—100,000 in use

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Also our stock of Screen Doors, Window Screens and Screen Wire Cloth, Refrigerators and Poultry Netting

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 LOCAL MANAGER

Do you Want a New Watch?

We have just received a large parcel of **NEW WATCHES** made specially for us. Call and see our stock. We would be pleased to show you the same. We pay special attention to **REPAIRS**

WESTLAKE'S JEWELRY & STATIONERY STORE

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1908

Taber Breezes

Taber Bakery for Ice-cream and Cool Drinks.

Dr. W. H. Lang returned last week from Winnipeg.

G. J. Loomis was up at Lethbridge Wednesday on business.

Geo. C. Millar went down to Medicine Hat Saturday on business.

Miss Davis of Lethbridge is visiting her cousin, Mrs. R. P. Wallace.

Mr. Jacobsen moved his family to his homestead on the Little Bow Friday.

Bananas, oranges, apples and all kinds of vegetables at the Taber Bakery.

The C.P.R. are raising their tracks. We are lowering our prices. — Campbell and Anderson.

Leave your orders for garden flowers and vegetable plants and onion sets at Taber Bakery.

Sunshine in Taber is beautifully uncommon. Our new sunshades are uncommonly beautiful. — Campbell and Anderson.

Have you decided on the character you will represent at the fancy ball to be held on May 22nd? The committee appointed are working to make this party the best of the season.

Strayed from Taber last fall two old work horses, one white and one sorrel, both hair branded 7 on left shoulder; \$25.00 reward for their return to Taber. — John Walton, Union Hotel, Taber. 7-4tp

Rev. Canon Webb of Calgary conducted the Easter services St. Theodore's Church Sunday and preached excellent sermons to large congregations. The choir rendered several voluntaries for the occasion.

I have just put in a gasoline ploughing outfit and am prepared to take contracts for breaking or stubble ploughing. Reasonable prices. For terms and particulars apply to John Elder, Minot, Alta. 9-4t

At the council meeting Wednesday evening Constable D. W. Burns was temporarily released from his duties that he may attend to his homestead. H. J. Eastman was appointed in his stead and will start upon his duties right away.

Mrs. Charles Leonard and family arrived down from Lethbridge Monday and will make their home here. Mr. Leonard is manager of the Reliance Trading Co. The people of Taber will extend a cordial welcome to Mrs. Leonard.

Mary Norquay, a little girl two and a half years old of the Gros Ventre district near Medicine Hat, wandered away from home Saturday and, after two nights and almost two days spent on the open prairie, she reached the home of Mr. Conn, a neighbor, who resided six miles away. The little girl, though hungry, had kept up her vitality and is none the worse for her experience.

While Louis Johnson was busily engaged fencing on his homestead at Purple Springs Tuesday his riding pony, which was tethered to a post, took a homestead turn, pulled the heavy post up, and left suddenly for Taber and old associates, dragging the post along. Louis was soon in pursuit, but the wily animal kept just a little ahead, giving him a nice little walk of eleven miles, the two reaching home about the same time.

Situations wanted by two girls for housework. Apply at Vickery and Co.'s, Taber.

E. P. Millar, manager of the Reliance Coal Mining Co., was at Lethbridge Monday.

Dr. G. W. Leech was up at Lethbridge yesterday.

R. P. Wallace leaves to-night for Calgary on business.

Bicycle for sale in first-class order for \$10. Apply to J. Groves at A. Potter & Co., tailors.

The Big Star Vaudeville Company played in the opera house Monday night. Very few attended.

Mrs. McInnis returned from Vancouver Monday and is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. T. Stephenson.

G. R. Powell of Little Current, Ont., who was visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bellwood, left Saturday morning for Calgary.

Wildman & McAllister started excavating for D. J. McMillan's new liquor store south of the station Tuesday.

Miss Florence L. Bellwood, after spending a few days the guest of Mrs. W. A. M. Bellwood, left Tuesday morning for Calgary.

Why not wear the "Shirt of a Happy Man"? We have the kind which makes men happy. They fit and wear. — Campbell & Anderson.

Mrs. Wildman arrived down from Hosmer Friday night and after spending a short time with her son, E. R. Wildman, left for Dauphin, Man.

During the past few days the prairie is taking on a marked tinge of green. The grass is coming along nicely, and the horses and cattle are in fine order.

What about your summer suit? We have what you need for the hot weather. A two-piece suit in flannel or tweed from \$9.00 to \$15.00. — Campbell & Anderson.

Pres. Theodore Brandley and Pres. John T. Smallie of Raymond were here Sunday and held service in the L.D.S. Church in the afternoon. In the evening they held service at Woodpecker.

Mrs. Marchessault will be at Mr. Wm. Renner's, half-mile west of town, with his pure-bred percheron stallion from Monday noon till Tuesday noon and from Thursday noon till Friday noon, each week during the season. 10-4tp

Several carloads of bridge material arrived this week for the new bridge across the Belly River. This looks like business and we may expect the work to start almost any time. The tenders for teaming and the supply of coal close on the 27th inst.

We are glad to see John W. Shirts home again from the hospital at Lethbridge. John had a white swelling on his knee and two operations were necessary. He is now getting along nicely and it is to be hoped he may not have any further trouble.

Mr. Niles, who recently came here to be manager of the Eastern Townships Bank, left for Sherbrooke, Que., Tuesday evening. Mr. Moe, who resigned the management to go into the coal business, has been prevailed upon to continue with the bank and is again in charge.

W. W. Douglas and his two daughters, Mabel and Esther, left Saturday for Winnipeg. On the way down Esther was taken ill, and he took the Spokane train at Moose Jaw and returned home. Both the little girls are ill of scarlet fever, but are getting along nicely.

Mr. Neil McKellar returned from the East on Saturday, and his many friends were pleased to see him and welcome him back. Mr. McKellar has not been well for some time, but he is a whole lot better than when he went away. We understand he purposes going to Fernie.

Willie Carroll and James Douglas, who have been home for their Easter vacation, leave to-night for Calgary to continue their studies in the Canada Western College. Both boys did well last term and we look for them to keep up the honor of Taber by taking first place the coming term. Success, boys.

We buy cream and pay cash. — Taber Bakery.

A. J. McLean of Calgary will spend the summer at his ranch near here.

Bishop R. A. VanOrman was a Taber visitor to Lethbridge yesterday.

The Canada West Coal Co. got in two fine new motors and appliances this week. They will be used at the mine.

Dr. S. W. D. Frith, dentist, will be at the Taber Hotel Wednesday and Thursday, April 29th and 30th. Please come early.

Anton Olson and M. J. Hoel of Russell, N.D., with two carloads of stock, implements, etc., arrived this week and will settle at Burdett.

Miss Gertrude White of Medicine Hat, leader of the Presbyterian Choir in that town, is visiting her brother, Mr. J. B. White, for a few days.

Mrs. Martin and Miss Martin of London, England, arrived Sunday and are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Glaysher. Mrs. Glaysher is a daughter of Mrs. Martin.

Rev. J. R. Munro leaves Monday for Edmonton to attend a meeting of the Presbyterian Synod. The selection of a site for a theological college in Alberta will be considered.

Among the new settlers to arrive here this week are E. Whitaker of Russell, N.D., and A. D. Williams of Gardena, N.D. They have moved to their farms north of the river.

N. R. Wilson and A. J. Hackett of Denbigh, N.D., are among the new settlers to arrive this week. They have two carloads of effects and will locate on their homesteads at Grassy Lake.

Messrs. O. A. Robertson of St. Paul, president, and F. E. Kenaston of Minneapolis, chairman of the board of directors of the Canada West Coal Co., were here last week inspecting their new plant.

Dr. Leach took his wife to the hospital at Lethbridge Tuesday to undergo an operation. We understand the operation has been performed and that she is getting along as well as can be expected.

Roy McBrayne, son of Mr. and Mrs. McBrayne of the Palace Hotel, who was operated upon by Drs. Lang and Leach recently for abscess of the ankle, is steadily improving and we hope will soon be over his long illness.

Water System Discussed

At a meeting of Council last evening the all-important question of water supply for the town came up for discussion. Last week, when Mr. O. A. Robertson and Mr. Kenaston of the Canada West Coal Co. were here, they made a proposition to the town to supply the town with water at a fixed price per thousand gallons. If the town can see its way clear to lay the pipes there would be no difficulty in providing a good water supply for house use and for fire protection.

We understand the Council has taken the matter up in earnest and that they have communicated with an engineer as to the probable cost. While in Winnipeg Mr. Douglas will call upon the C.P.R. and see what proposition they would make in reference to supplying water.

There is no question in Taber in which so many people are interested as that of water, and no time should be lost in pushing through a water system. Now that everything is quiet and work so scarce it is a most opportune time to start. The laying of the pipes would provide a summer's work for a large force of men and the labor situation would be relieved. As soon as date and plans are ready a general meeting of the ratepayers should be called and a by-law submitted to the people. The cost of the water supply to-day is as heavy or heavier than what the cost of installing a water system would be if spread over a few years.

There should be no delay in pushing this matter to a successful conclusion.

News in Brief

The World's News Boiled Down for Busy Readers

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, former premier of Great Britain, is dead.

Chas. Drinkwater, assistant to the president of the C.P.R., died of pneumonia to-day.

The Russian Government, according to a trade journal, has ordered five war ships, each one to be larger than the Dreadnought, from a firm of Clyde ship-builders.

BIRTHS

ELDER—At Minot on Tuesday, Apr. 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. John Elder, a daughter.

SMITH—At Taber on Friday, Apr. 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Smith, a daughter.

TENNER—At Taber on Monday, April 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. Tenner, a son.

MOSER—At Taber on Monday, Apr. 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. Con Moser, twin boys.

As Others See Us

A gentleman from the Eastern States, who is travelling through the Canadian West on a trip to see the country, remarked: "Well, before I left home I thought Canada did not amount to much and that the newspaper reports of the great prairie country were all talk. From the time I struck Canadian territory until I arrived at Taber I was struck dumb with the immensity of the vast country, and that, too, of the choicest of land. Why, here at Taber you have two countries in one, you have miles upon miles on all sides of the town of rich agricultural country which in a very few years must be under cultivation, and you have a wealth of coal that will supply millions of people with cheap fuel. Let me tell you Taber is situated in one of the richest parts of the American continent and the location of the town could not be improved upon. Under such conditions Taber is destined to be the great metropolis of Southern Alberta."

Literary Society

At the meeting of the Knox Church Literary Society, held on the 27th ultimo, the concluding debate of the season was held. There was a large attendance of members of the society and of the general public. After the usual opening exercises under the leadership of President Wallace the study of the chapter on "India's Missionary Problems" was efficiently led by Mr. Catherines. Mr. McAskle favored the meeting with a recitation which was well received. The debate followed, the subject being, "Resolved that Public Utilities should be Owned and Operated by the Government." Messrs. Primrose and Rodgers spoke for the affirmative, and Mr. Clappett and Rev. J. R. Munro for the negative. The opportunity was then given to any who might wish to do so to take part in the debate. Mr. Primrose, the leader for the affirmative, closed the debate. The decision was given for the negative by a show of hands. The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.



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Family Herald AND WEEKLY STAR, MONTREAL
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REGULAR PRICE \$3.50

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The Western Canadian reading public is made up chiefly of these classes:—Persons who have lived in the West for a lengthy period and are out-and-out Westerners, and recent arrivals from the Old Country, from the United States, and from Eastern Canada.
Perhaps no one newspaper could cater with complete satisfaction to all these classes, but by this combination offer every special need is met. The Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer gives a complete record week by week of all happenings in the Western Provinces. In addition it has special departments for American and British settlers. The Family Herald and Weekly Star supplies the former resident of Eastern Canada with the news of the Eastern portion of the Dominion in detailed form, and the Taber Free Press provides the local Western news, which you cannot do without.

TABER FREE PRESS:

Find enclosed \$2.50, for which send me Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer, Winnipeg; Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal; and Taber Free Press, for one year each.

For Up-to-Date

LADIES' FANCY WARE, MEN'S AND BOYS'

FINE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, Etc.

Call and inspect our New Stock

The Blue Front Store

Hall for Fernie Miners

Fernie, B.C. April 16th. — The competition for plans for a new hall for the miners of Fernie for which a \$1000 prize had been offered was won by a Vancouver firm, Campbell and McLaren. There were 24 competitors, mostly from Winnipeg and Vancouver. The proposed new building will be of brick, four stories high, and will contain stores, a large hall for miners and various other halls. The approximate cost will be about \$38,000.

A dozen buildings were destroyed by fire at Cape May Point, N.J., to-day with a property loss of \$100,000. The summer cottage of the Philadelphia Gorman Hospital was one of buildings burned.

Church Services

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints—Sunday school at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sacrament meeting at 2 p.m. Sunday evening service at 8 p.m.

Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Primary Association every Saturday at 3 p.m.

St. Theodore Church—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion on first Sunday in month at 11 a.m.; Evening prayer 7.30 p.m. Sunday School 11 a.m., except first Sunday in the month; first Sunday in the month school will be at 3 p.m.

Knox Church—Morning service at 11 a.m., followed by Sunday School and Bible Class. Evening service, 7.30. Wednesday Congregational Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

HIS TERRIBLE EYES.

Senator Cass Could Almost Paralyze a Man With a Look.

Giant heads, bodies and brains were Webster and Cass. All the strength of New Hampshire and Maine was concentrated in those two men. To look upon them made the ordinary man feel small. Wonderful eyes they possessed, and men have been known to shiver with dread when one or the other allowed his glance to fall upon them. Cass could look through a stranger in a way to make his brain burn and his knees knock together. One searching stare seemed to destroy all mentality and fill the victim with paralytic emotions.

No man dared take liberties with Cass. In 1848 the proprietor of the National hotel in Washington was a man who so closely resembled the great senator from Michigan that he was often mistaken for him. An old friend, returning from a journey, entered the lobby and, seeing him leaning against the desk, slipped up behind and hit him on the back of the head, saying, "Hello, old man! Here I am back again. How are you?" Senator Cass straightened up, his feet three and, turning upon the assailant with his terrible, bloodshot eyes, almost annihilated him with a look. Not a word was spoken. That look was ample. The stranger was so "rattled" that he could not even apologize, but slunk dejectedly out of the hotel.

Later in the day when Congress was supposed to be in session the stranger returned to the hotel to shake hands with the proprietor and tell him all about the Cass incident. Walking bravely up, he laid his hand down on his friend's shoulder and, without waiting for a greeting, addressed him with "See here, old fellow, you got me in a duffer of a scrape this morning. Why, you know, I took old Cass for you, slapped him on the back, and he was talking of a shoulder, and the old fellow looked at me as if he wanted to commit murder. The damned old lunatic, why doesn't he stay out of here? He knows!" Again the great senator from Michigan straightened up his six feet three, again he looked at his bloodshot eyes, again he looked and again the victim fled. Two mistakes of that kind in one day!

CHARACTER IN WALKING.

Traits Which Are Readily Disclosed by One's Gait.

"There's a concealed man coming down the street," said the old Irish group on a corner. "How do I know? By his walk. I can tell the chief trait of any person's character by his walking or her walk. For instance, if a man walks with a heavy lift, if he sinks down a little on his legs, he has a comfortable attitude toward life and the world in general—in fact, he's a bit lazy. That woman coming down the street now is a gossip. Any one could tell that because of her mincing fussy gait. Indecision is the chief characteristic of that woman's character across the street. Don't you see how she swings her foot restlessly in the air before she puts it down?"

"The man who walks with his knees leading is sure to be of the pliant type—the disagreeably pliant type, I mean. You see that old codger who is crossing the road with his head low, and that girl who sways so is self-conscious. Yes, that girl going down the street has a pretty walk, gliding and quiet, but watch out for her; she is treacherous in the extreme."

"The man who puts his feet down especially softly is heavy and clumsy, what stupid. That little person crossing the road with a quick, clean step is energy personified, but he has the sort of energy which he uses against the rights or feelings of others. The girl coming out of that store has an ugly streak in her nature. Don't you see how she puts her feet down so willingly as if she were saying, 'I won't! I won't! I shouldn't advise any man to marry her.'"

"Of course I don't pretend to know thoroughly a person's character by his walk, but I do discover his predominant characteristic."

The Quality of Mercy.

A notorious mountain moonshiner, familiarly known as Wild Bill, was tried before a federal court in Georgia and was adjudged guilty. Before pronouncing sentence the judge lectured the prisoner on his long criminal record and at last, informing him that the court entertained no feeling of anger toward him, but felt only unalloyed pity, sentenced him to spend six years in the federal prison at Atlanta.

Bill suddenly shifted the goal of tobacco in his mouth and turned to leave the courtroom with the crowd. On the way he made the only thing he said was this:

"Well, I shall be glad he wa'n't mad at me!"

Proving It.

"Keep up your courage, old man," said the passenger who was a good sailor to another who was leaning over the railing and paying tribute to Neptune.

"Never mind me," came the answer between gasps. "I've always heard that it took travel to bring out what there is in a man."

Painfully Natural.

Playwright is her acting natural? Manager (enthusiastically)—Natural? Why, when you expressed as the dying mother last night an insurance agent who has his life insured for \$25,000 and who was in the audience actually related—London Tit Bits.

COIN MOTTOES.

Inscriptions That Were a Joy to the Gynics and Critics.

A collection of coin mottoes gathered by the Italian artist, Scarpatti, was published in Milan, an Italian periodical Scarpatti is of the opinion that such inscriptions, though not intended to be read, are often a point of such an interpretation through the transmissible habit of the public of ignoring the intention of the designer in applying the motto to the coin itself.

Thus when Charles II., king of the two Sicilies, had engraved on his silver dollar the Latin words "Eius non Sufficit," meaning "One is not enough," all the world insisted on forgetting that the king referred to a single scepter and enthusiastically agreed with him that one ducat wasn't enough for any one.

On the contrary, a storm of iconoclastic opposition was aroused when Louis de Bourbon, king of Etruria, in the early part of the last century inscribed "Veni, vidi, vici" on his coin, the words meaning "Let the poor see and rejoice," and of course every one wanted to know why a poor man should rejoice at merely seeing a piece of money.

On the papal coinage of 1573 bearing the words "Eti Hinc Hinc Hinc" was "Et Super Hinc Petram" (And upon this rock). Of course the pope and the artist who designed the coin meant to refer to the papacy, but the evil minded applied them so maliciously to the coin itself that the issue was speedily stopped. A similar opportunity for evil tongues was afforded when the Knights of Malta coined an issue of dollars with the sign of their order, the Maltese cross, and their motto, "In Hoc Signo Militemus" (In this sign we combat). The ribald assigned to take it as a confession that when their money was truly the sign of war.

A Venetian lira dated 1474 has the somewhat ambiguous motto "In Tibi Solo Gloria" (To thee alone the glory). A sequin coined by Cardinal Fieschi in 1744 bears the words "Veni Lumen Cordium," or "Come, thou light of hearts." Cleopatra XI. issued a coin with an image of the Madonna, with the legend "Aussa Nostra Laetitia" (Cause of our joy). And a Venetian piece with an allegorical figure of Justice, with the words "Nostra in hac felicitas" (Our happiness in this). All of these inscriptions were interpreted by contemporaries from their true object to the money itself.

TOMORROW'S BIRTHPLACE.

Line in the Pacific Where It Shakes Hands With Yesterday.

Most people who have read Jules Verne's "Around the World in Eighty Days" will remember how narrowly the traveler missed his bet, having forgotten that in following the sun from west to west he had gained one day.

When one crosses the Atlantic from London to New York he gains rather more than half an hour each day. From New York to Chicago another day is gained, another to Denver, another to San Francisco, which is reaching there eight hours later than London, and of course the best part of a day later than Shanghai and Yokohama. In crossing the Pacific there is a time when the day begins, where yesterday and tomorrow shake hands and where the traveler is cheated out of a day in his life.

In mid-Pacific, going west, one skips from Sunday to Tuesday. Going east he has one day of the week repeated, say Sundays or Tuesdays, as the case may be.

The line of the changing day is not a straight one. The islands in the Pacific take their time from the meridian with which they trade and from which they were discovered. Thus the line of the change zigzags down the Pacific from south to north, dodging between the islands.

Hence it might easily happen that a ship which has already skipped a day could reach an island which clings to San Francisco time. In such a case it could be Monday on shore and Tuesday on the ship.

If the ship's pilot boat were lying at a wharf, it would be Monday on the wharf and Tuesday on the boat.

And if a person lives somewhere near the line he can get a sailboat and visit yesterday and tomorrow in the most delightful fashion.

Advance Thanks.

The phrase "Thanking you in anticipation" is now becoming common. I think it is one of the most ungrateful and one of the most insulting, for it implies that, however much aims the worker may take, he will get no thanks for it afterward. Why should he? He has been thanked already. It further implies an impertinence and inconsiderate demand which must and shall have immediate attention on pain of being considered to gentleman. Surely no one who really respects a correspondence ought to send up this insulting language, please—Professor Skeet in London Academy.

Succumbed.

Gladie—You don't seem to have made a very satisfactory impression on Boreen. Cleverley—I tried very hard to do so. Gladie—Well, he told me you didn't impress him as a man he would care to associate with very much. Cleverley—Fine. That's very satisfactory. It's the very impression I wanted to make.

All in the Family.

Rector (shortly)—Well, Richard, don't at work, eh? Let me see, you are Richard, aren't you? Laborer—No, sir. I'm John, sir. You had the pleasure of my father last week, you remember, sir—London Punch.

THE JEWISH BADGE.

Distinguishing Mark That Was Required by European Countries.

To the Jews of today it is fairly well known that their ancestors in Europe were forced to put up with a great deal of humiliation. One of the most insulting methods was to require the wearing of a badge which would stamp the wearer as an "infidel Jew." The wearing of a badge was made a general order throughout Christendom in the year 1215, but it must have been required in isolated places before that date.

The most usual form of badge was that of a ring of distinctive color attached to the upper garment. Any one of French-Jewish ancestry will know that his forebears wore a ring of this sort, varying in size and in color—now red, now yellow and white, according to the whims of municipalities and monarchs. It was generally worn upon the breast, and at one time it was ordered to be worn likewise upon the back, so that it would likely be known "fore and aft." When a Jew was found without the badge, he was fined. Evidence of the wearing of this badge is found as late as 1820 in France. The forefathers of the Spanish Jews carried a yellow and red badge—the men on their breasts, the women on their foreheads. The wearing of this badge was not so prevalent in Italy, but the municipalities almost all required it.

The badge was known as the "ot" from its shape, resembling probably the flag in France. English Jews should feel the distinction of having had a peculiar sort of badge forced upon their ancestors. It was first in the form of a band, first white and then yellow, and later Jews were required to wear a badge with the shape of the tables of the law. In Germany yellow badges were worn, but here it was the chief means of identification. In Austria and in Poland there are few traces of the badge, but in Hungary Jews wore a badge on their left breast. It is interesting to know that in Crete at the present day some of the houses of Jews are marked with the "ot"—American Hebrew.

THE STOOL PIGEON.

Its Part in Capturing the Wild Birds in Former Times.

There are occasional reports of small flocks of wild pigeons having been seen in different parts of the United States and Canada. Possibly these are the harbingers of their return from South America, whence they were driven for some unknown reason fifty years ago.

It may not be generally known that the so-called "stool pigeon" ("stool" is now used to mean "nest") as used to be employed in capturing wild pigeons in former times. They used to be so plenty that they were taken in great numbers by the use of spring nets. These nets varied in size, but were from two to ten yards long and were half as wide. They were concealed as much as possible, being partly covered with hay or straw or whatever was most suitable. At each end was a strong spring, with which ropes were attached, something like 150 feet long, to which the watcher was concealed. Close to the net was a stool, or stand, where the "stool pigeon" would usually be captured or was placed. The pigeon was led by the feet to the stool, and from this stool a rope extended to the person in concealment. When or some other grain was scattered about the net, and when the flock was passing the rope attached to the stool was pulled, causing the player to rise and flutter its wings in trying to escape. This attracted the attention of the passing flock and induced them to enter where the grain had been scattered. Then a slight pull on the ropes would release the spring to the net, which would be thrown over them so quickly that they had no time to escape. Sometimes many hundreds were captured in this way at a single haul—Auntie Spurn.

At One Fell Swoop.

"Have you got up all the preparations for removing superfluous hair?" asks the man who enters the drug store with a firm tread and a set countenance.

"Yes, sir," answers the druggist.

"Give me a pint. I want to use it on my head."

"But, man, you haven't got any superfluous hair on your head. You're nearly bald now."

"I know it. And I've got so aggravated and tired watching the confounded hair looking off day by day that I want to remove the rest of it at one sweep and have the agony over."

Shakespeare Notwithstanding.

"Is there anything in a name?" inquired the man with mouse-colored whiskers. "You can bet there is. Name a boy Streetwise or Van Rensselaer or Governor and he'll never hold anything but a first class job. Nobody will ever dare ask him to swab windows or mop floors. And by the time he's forty he'll be head of a trust company and director in twenty-seven prominent concerns. Oh, yes; there's a heap in a name, lemme tell you."

The Infallible Man.

The most dull and wispy wispy man in all the world must be he who never made a mistake. But he is doubtless himself and lose sleep over the mistakes of his neighbor—Manchester Union.

Men's Ways.

We often hear women criticized for their queer ways of doing things, but we're just at attention to the queer ways many good men have of not doing things—Herald Enterprise.

A STRANGE MEANT.

Annual March of the Jews to the Temple Mount.

One of the strangest of all the pageants which are to be seen in Jerusalem is the annual march of the Mohammedans to the temple of Moses. To them, as well as to Christians and Jews, Moses is a prophet of the highest honor. But, rejecting the traditions of the Hebrews, they refuse to believe that he was buried in a valley in the land of Moab, as is described in the last chapter of Deuteronomy. Instead they assert that he was buried where he lived his last, upon the summit of Mount Nebo.

Therefore each year at the time of the Greek Easter the faithful gather by thousands in the early morning before the site of the temple of Solomon in perfect silence waiting for daybreak. Later the strange scene of quiet entirely transformed, fanatics dancing and preaching, hordes of dervishes whirling about in mysterious "sacred" dances and hordes of others shouting the enthusiasm of their fellows. The scene is gaily with hundreds of red and green banners, and the only semblance of order is in the semicircular organizations of marchers.

At last the procession forms, with the banners borne aloft, an imam bearing the yataghan of the prophet—a short, straight edged sword used by the armies of Mohammed—and after him the marchers, some toward the temple of Moses.

A large part of the population of Jerusalem gathers about the gate, out of which the procession issues toward the Mount of Olives, but few besides the faithful endeavor to obtain a place in the ranks of marchers, since death has often been the penalty of an attempt by a non-Mohammedan to make this march to "Nebo-Mouca," the "tomb of Moses."

Traders of many kinds invade the camp, for the marchers remain at the mosque five days, and all their supplies must be bought from the wandering merchants, who make a business of looking after their needs. After the first excitement, fanaticism yields to good humor, and games and banter fill the time for those who have paid their duties at the tomb.

The mosque of Nebo is one of the most sacred of Mohammedan shrines and one of the most difficult for a Christian to approach.

An English traveler who brought an order from the pope was denied admittance, and although in recent years it has become possible to enter, it is so early set to forget the experience of one traveler who came bearing an order of admittance from the sultan himself.

"This friar," the guardian priest said, "commands me to let you enter the mosque. Very well; you can enter, but I think you will find it so hot, I find nothing worthy here about let you out again!"

Measuring a Spirit.

A man of St. Joseph, Mo., relates a story in connection with a spiritualist meeting once held in that town. A woman, named Elizabeth, who was some six feet seven inches in height, had died recently.

The spirit of Daniel was called for by some one at the séance mentioned. When it had appeared and announced its readiness to reply to any question, some one asked:

"Are you in heaven?"

"Yes," came from the shade of Daniel.

"Are you an angel, Dan?"

"Yes," came from the shade of Daniel.

At this juncture the questioner "popped" having apparently exhausted his fund of questions. But, to the amusement of all, he suddenly added, "And what do you measure from tip to tip?"

Don't Kindly to the Water.

They tell this story of the experience of two Maine boys in trying to catch a woodchuck:

"They had tried quite a number of times to capture the animal, but unsuccessfully. At last they decided to drown him out; so, procuring four poles, each took two, and they carried water for two solid hours and poured it into the hole in the ground in which the sick chuk had taken up his abode. Getting tired, they sat down. After about half an hour the woodchuck cautiously left the hole and deliberately walked down to the brook and took a long drink of water and then scooted, much to the disgust of the two boys."

Mexican Rapid Transit.

The queerest mode of travel I saw in all Mexico was that adopted by a woman who was on her way to the doctor, seated complacently in a chair borne on the back of a man. Some Mexican women are afraid even of the male cars, while they look upon the rapidly spinning trolley with such trembling knees they cannot be persuaded to put foot upon it. Unable to pay cash fares, they employ the human carrier at a few cents for each trip—Travel Magazine.

Unchanged.

"I met Dankey today for the first time in years. He hadn't changed much."

"Oh, he hasn't changed at all, but he doesn't know it. He's changed."

"How do you mean?"

"Oh, he's forever talking about 'what a fool he used to be.'"

At the Play.

"Talk about realism!" exclaimed Mr. Hobsbaw. "That household making dabs at the 'American' and never lifting it looks awful natural to me."

Never suffer the prejudice of the eye to determine the heart—Zimmerman.

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